

Higher aims and nobler objects animate the American party. We know of no political differences between the rights of the North and the rights of the South. All are subordinate to the constitution of our common country. The union of the States, the rights of the States, the privileges of the people in the States, and under the Union, the rights of our citizens, are the same. Differences of opinion come, as come they will, they must be settled, not by crimination and hate, but by reference to that great principle of common right and common protection—**THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES**; and if there shall unfortunately again be differences of opinion as to what is the proper construction of the constitution, the judiciary of the land, through the authorized organs of the nation, can alone make up and decide the final issue. The constitution and the law must, therefore, at all times and in all places become our rule of action.

N. W. HOFFMAN, of Maryland.
W. S. WOOD, of Michigan.
W. H. SUTTON, of Arkansas.
AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Connecticut.
W. H. HILL, of Mississippi.
SCOTT HARRISON, of Ohio.
WM. W. DANENHOWER, of Illinois.

JOHN M. HARLAN.
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
Office on St. Clair Street, with J. & W. L. Harlan.
RESID. to
Hon. J. C. CRITTENDEN, }
Gov. L. W. POWELL, } Frankfort, Ky.
Hon. JAMES HARRISON, }
TAYLOR, TERRELL & Co., Bankers, Lexington, Ky.
G. H. MONROE & Co., Bankers, Louisville, Ky.
W. TAYLOR, Louisville, Ky.
City 22, 1853-54.

—If you want excellent GIN call at
May 15, 1867. **GEO. A. ROBERTSON'S.**

Omee, "Old Bank," opposite the Mansion House
Frankfort, Nov. 19, 1856—by.

W. A. GAINES.

The work contains 1130 pages, and is bound in the best w binding.

COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1857.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—Three members of that intensely Democratic body, the Common Council of the City of New York, celebrated for the facility with which it swindles the city to fill the pockets of the members, got drunk at a large beer saloon on Saturday night last, and finally raised a fight with the proprietors, in which they got decently and deservedly whipped. The names were Mansfield, Roehner, and Warner, and represented respectively the forty-sixth, twenty-fifth, and fourteenth districts. They were arrested and held to bail. So the New York papers tell us. As there is no city or section in the Union where the Democratic party has held such absolute and uninterrupted sway for so many years as New York, the above illustration of the character of the men that party delights to honor with offices is instructive. As several of the members of the Council were notorious dogger keepers, brothel bullies, and emigrant runners (the meanest swindlers living) before they were elected, and several others turn out no better after election, we can form a very correct idea of the party of which such men are the representatives.

CLERK OF THE COURT.—The Owen County Court is announced in the *Yeoman* as a candidate for clerk of the House of Representatives; and Ben. C. Allen, Esq. of Mercer, is announced in the *Louisville Courier* as a candidate for the same office. Both of these gentlemen are Democrats. We think it likely that although there is no "Wild Hunt after office" there will be candidacies enough to fill all the offices in the gift of the next Legislature, the indications are in that direction at present.

A TALENTED CONGRESSMAN.—A correspondent of the *Louisville Journal* says, in looking over a list of the members of the Twenty-third Congress, which commenced December 2, 1833, and closed March 2, 1835, I was somewhat surprised at the number of members who have filled high positions under our Government. Six members of that Congress, J. Q. Adams (previous), Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce and Buchanan, have occupied the Presidential Chair. Five members, Messrs. Calhoun, Johnson, Tyler, Fillmore, and King, have been Vice Presidents; and no less than eight members, Messrs. John Q. Adams, Henry Clay, John Forsyth, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, John M. Clayton, and Edward Everett, have filled the office of Secretary of State. Thirty-two members have been Governors of States, and twenty-three members of the House have since served in the Senate.

RAILROAD MEETING.—A railroad meeting was called at the Court House, Newport, on Thursday night, and was largely attended. The meeting was addressed by Gen. George Dicken and Mr. W. Wright, of Henry county, and by Mr. Hallam and Col. Jones, of Newport. The purpose of the meeting was to raise \$300,000 in Newport for the Louisville and Newport Branch Railroad. At the conclusion of the meeting a committee of seven citizens was appointed to confer with the committee of the City Council in reference to the matter. The citizens turned out en masse, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. McCracken, President of the City Council, was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. King secretary.

LOCK ON GREEN RIVER.—The high water has greatly retarded the repairs of the broken dam on Green river. Mr. Brown the contractor, is actively employed with as many men as can work to advantage in rebuilding the broken structure, but he does not promise to have it completed in less than two months. Mr. Brown is the owner of a large flouring mill on one of the upper dams and has other private interests in the navigation of the river, which will stimulate him to use every effort to complete the repairs as soon as it is practicable. The public, therefore, have a guarantee that there will be no unnecessary delay.

IN HENDRICK AND MORGAN COUNTIES, IND. the hog cholera is prevailing to a great extent. Numbers of hogs are dying daily, and no efforts on the part of farmers have any effect in staying the disease. A trader at Mooresville, on the M. & I. R. R., a day or two since, received a very heavy remittance from Louisville, with instructions to purchase stock hogs and crops of corn. He, visiting the above localities, returned in a few days, giving the whole matter up, having found the hogs dying off to such a great extent.

IT IS SAID THAT OUR GOVERNMENT IS ABOUT TO take possession of the island of Formosa, as security for the payment by the Chinese Government of the indemnity demanded for damages done to American interests during the disturbance at Canton.

SUCCESSION OF A PHILADELPHIA BANK OFFICER.—The Philadelphia *Bulletin* of the 17th contains the obituary of George H. Lombard, Cashier of the Western Bank in that city.

MR. HEMMELBO, who was unmarried, lived with his sister. After he had retired to his room on Monday evening one of his sisters heard him walking the floor, and she went to the door and asked him if he was ill. He replied that he was not, but that he was restless. At an early hour in the morning his sister again went to his room, and receiving no response to her knock at the door, she entered the room and found the unfortunate gentleman lying on the floor with his throat cut. It seems that Mr. H., who had not been in bed during the night, had stood up before a dressing glass, and after deliberately inflicting the fatal wound, he laid down on a piece of oil-cloth upon the floor, where he was found. He was still alive when discovered, but he died in a few minutes.

THE DECEASED WAS FORTY-NINE YEARS OF AGE. He had been engaged in the Western Bank for twenty-five years. During this time he had enjoyed the unlimited confidence and respect of all who knew him. During his boyhood he at one time gave evidences of insanity, and was for a period placed under restraint. Within a year he has been unusually nervous, and his impaired sight has, at times, caused him to apprehend that he would come to want. There is no doubt that the sad act was prompted by insanity.

IT WILL BE SEEN BY THE announcement in to-day's paper, that Mr. ROBERT BROWDER is a candidate to represent Logan County in the next Legislature of Kentucky, in place of Mr. John P. First, deceased. The time for holding the special election has to be appointed by the Governor, who has not yet issued his proclamation. [Russellville Herald.]

What the Dred Scott Case Decided and What it did not Decide.

The Boston *Law Reporter* contains a very able and thorough review of the Dred Scott decision, which will enable the reader to know what the Supreme Court has decided in that important case far more readily and clearly than he can learn from the official notice itself. Those, also, who desire to understand, not merely the points which the so-called decision really decided, but what it did not decide, will do well to consult the *Law Reporter's* article, the authorship of which is ascribed to Horace Gray, Jr., and John Lowell, two well-known gentlemen of Boston. The result of their investigation of the decision is briefly stated, as follows:

First—As to the question, "Can a negro be a citizen of the United States?" It has been commonly supposed that the Court decided this question in the negative. This is a mistake. From the form in which it was presented, it is very doubtful whether it was before the Court for a decision. Four of the nine Justices thought that it was; these were the Chief Justice, and Justices Wayne and Daniel, who answer the question in the negative, and Justice Curtis, who answers it in the affirmative. Of the Judges who give no opinion on the point, one (Judge McLean) declares that he answered the question at all it would be in the affirmative; Judge Catron, when Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, gave an opinion directly involving an affirmative answer to the question, the three other Judges gave no clue to their opinions. On this question, then, the Court stands thus: three in the affirmative, three in the negative and three silent.

Secondly—Was the Missouri Compromise constitutional? It is a perfectly well settled principle of the Supreme Court and one that has often been laid down from its bench, that no part of an opinion of the Court is to be regarded as an authority as a precedent, which was unnecessary to say, that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional. Any thing beyond this is merely the expression of the individual opinion of the Judge; and it has been said that "if general dicta are to be considered as establishing the law, nothing is yet settled or can long be settled." Bearing this in mind, let us look at the facts of the case. Scott was a slave in Missouri; he was taken by his master to Illinois, thence into a Territory of the United States where slavery was prohibited by the Missouri Compromise, and thence back to Missouri. The opinion of the Court is placed upon the ground that the laws of Missouri are to decide whether Scott is or is not a slave, now that he has returned thither. If this be so, what matters it whether the Compromise was valid or invalid? In other words, whether Scott was free in Illinois, or in the Territory, or whether he continued to be a slave all the time? And if the Court goes out of its way to give an opinion on this point, could a plain man be found of an opinion on a point not necessary to determine the right of the parties?

The Court, then, has not decided that the Missouri Compromise was unconstitutional.

Thirdly—This case is often spoken of as deciding that a master may take his slave to a free State, and there hold him as a slave. This is a simple mistake; there is no such point decided. But—

Fourthly—The doctrine is here established that, if a slave be taken by his master to a free State, and does not there claim his liberty, but consents to return with his master to a slave State, he may be held as a slave there, if the highest Court of that State considers him still to be a slave. In other words, the Dred Scott case does not decide that a negro is a slave in a free State, because he was a slave in the State from which he was brought; nor that a slave carried from a slave State to a free State and brought back is free because he once claimed his freedom in the free State; nor that he is necessarily a slave after his return; but leaves his freedom or slavery to be settled by the laws of the slave State to which he returned with his master.

From the Richmond Messenger.

THE EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT in a leader of over a column in length again attacks the Normal School. It is the same old argument that has been used ever since the paper was established, viz: that the poor children are robbed to support a few young men at College for a season by his quotation of the Constitution of Ky., in which it is said that not one cent of the school fund raised by taxation is used in defraying the expenses of the institution. The money is taken from the common school fund derived from the General Government, which the clause he quotes says shall be appropriated to the "sustaining of a system of common schools." The Normal School is a part of the system of common schools, no system of common schools is complete without it. It is the very fountain from whence proceeds the waters of its life. The heart which serves the life giving elixir through its every part. It is recognized by the framers of the act (a Democrat) to organize the Normal School as indispensably necessary in the thorough and efficient operation of said common school system, "to provide a sufficient supply of competent teachers" composed of citizens of Ky. For the accomplishment of this purpose, the Normal School is the opinion of the greatest and wisest men of not only our country North and South, but also other countries, is the only practicable means. It is simply ridiculous to think for a moment of furnishing the common schools with native teachers by any other way than an annual donation from the State. No private corporation could or would accomplish such an undertaking. The only resort is the best resort is the one adopted by the wisdom of all people who have common schools, viz: a Normal School. The editor does not object to Yankee teachers being supported by natives. That is all right. But strange to say he would do it by destroying the only way practicable. We defy him or any person else to establish a school for the education of teachers for common schools without drawing upon the State revenue for the means. That it will take time to accomplish this and no one doubts. At the present rate yearly supply it will take 30 years. But will the abolishing of the Normal School increase or diminish the time? Is it probable that the State will ever be rid of Yankee teachers without the Normal School? Why does not this editor advocate an increase in the number of scholars in this present number is too small for the demand? Certainly that is the best way to remedy the evil if any exists. Why does he not advocate a direct tax upon the people for the specific end of educating teachers if he objects to the present means of supplying the Normal School with funds? Some school he acknowledges is necessary. It is a settled fact that the school for the education of teachers must be supported by the State, and if the present means is robbing the people, why does he not advocate an additional levy upon that poor man, for that is the only way that is left to accomplish his object. No, the present system is doing now, and will continue to do great good to the State. It is conferring blessings innumerable upon the poor of the State. It is educating men that are too poor to educate themselves and supplying the State with scholars from the class which produced a day a Webster a Newton and a Faraday. It is no party school. The bill was framed by a Democrat, advocated by Democrats and American votes. It has some of its warmest friends amongst the leading Democrats of the State and with a few exceptions (like the Mountain Democrat) is advocated by all the journals of the State. We do not anticipate its repeal by the next Legislature. There is too much wisdom amongst its advocates. The school has too many friends amongst their constituents. But we believe that it will stand as the noblest monument of Kentucky's care for the welfare of her citizens, and will be handed down to posterity as a boon which was prized by their fathers as the palladium of her prosperity and social improvement.

THE ONCE FAMOUS CAYUGA BRIDGE, across the foot of Cayuga Lake, has been abandoned. The canal and railroad have nullified it. A horse ferry succeeds it.

Fall of a Building.—U. S. Tobacco Inspection House in Ruins.—Destruction of 1,600 Barrels of Whisky.

Last evening about half past seven o'clock, the extensive four story brick house owned and occupied by Charles Bodman, situated on the South side of Front street, between Walnut and Vine, fell in with a tremendous crash under the pressure of nearly three hundred barrels of raw whisky, owned and stored in the 3d and 4th stories of this building by Calvin Fletcher, Esq. The building was new and had been raised up, and piled two tier deep on the second, third and fourth stories, the weight of which has crushed out the side walls and precipitated the four stories into a confused mass of ruins in the cellar. The first floor of the building was occupied by its owner Mr. Bodman who had several tons of tobacco in it.

The East wall fell against a two story brick house owned by J. A. Skiff, and occupied by Wm. Johnson; nearly the entire side of this house is forced in, rendering it untenable. The West wall fell against a three story house owned by Wm. Resor, and occupied by Barney Brinkman. The wall of this house is also injured. A stable containing four horses in the rear of this dwelling was also damaged and two horses badly injured; one of them will probably die. The horses are owned by Herman Beckhimer. The front wall fell out into the street, and the rear wall against the North end of T. W. Oliver's rectifying establishment, burying up the engine and boiler of this house. The engineer had left the engine only a moment before. The entire loss by this accident will probably reach \$20,000.—*Cin Gazette.*

Two Hundred and Sixty De-erters from Walker's Nineteen Army.

The steamer Tennessee, Capt. Tinklepaugh, which left San Juan del Norte August 1st, with 70 passengers (of whom 260 were deserters from Walker's army) arrived at New York on Tuesday last.

Soon after their arrival, a large number of the disguised filibusters assembled in the Park, when a large crowd speedily gathered, and listened to the stories of their wrongs and their destitution. The men look tolerably healthy, though emaciated, as if they had seen hard service. They were dressed in a great variety of costumes, and the mouse-colored slouch hats, striped or colored shirts, and dark overalls largely predominated. Their features bronzed to an almost mahogany hue, their beards long and shaggy, and their general appearance is that of men who have long been exposed to the hardships of a campaign.

They hail from all parts of the Union, although a majority belong to the Western States, and are exceedingly anxious to return to their homes as soon as they can raise funds to do so, being at present entirely destitute. They all concur in denouncing Walker as a "black hearted villain," alleging that he tyrannized over his men, neglecting them when sick, and abandoning them when he found he could gain nothing from their services. They were generally enticed away under a promise of \$200 a month, and each man received a month pay. Many of them went to Nicaragua to settle, without any intention of joining the army, which they were pressed as soon as they landed. Of course they deserted at the first opportunity that afforded. They state that Walker's soldiers were often compelled to eat mule meat, and the flesh of unclean animals, to keep from starving. They were generally well treated by the Costa Ricans, after deserting, and have been sent home by them, in the Tennessee.

KENTUCKY RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—The importance of this enterprise to the State at large, and more especially to the rich agricultural lands through which the river flows, is acknowledged by all. In a few years the entire section will be stripped of its forests, and must rely upon some other source for a supply of fuel. In fact, the price of wood has advanced in this city, that it is commonly retailed at six dollars a cord, a price which will drive off any laboring population. Cheap and abundant fuel is essential to the growth and prosperity of any and every community. The supply on the upper waters of the Kentucky river is inexhaustible, and of the finest quality. It is the natural source from which the river counties are to be supplied, and the construction of no possibly more rapid can be cut off, or dispendous than the best and cheapest mode of reaching it. No railroad can ever transport coal as cheap as the river, if improved. The improvement then becomes only a question of time. It is a necessity, and will eventually force itself. The sooner it is made, the better will it be for all parties interested. We are glad to see that the attention of the public has been called to the subject by the recent convention held in this city, and that a committee has been appointed to act efficiently in pressing the measure.

We have not attempted to go into its general merits, to demonstrate the vast advantages which will flow to the State at large from opening a way to the rich mineral treasures to which it gives access. Besides the coal, there are boundless supplies of iron, salt, timber, &c., now comparatively valueless, because inaccessible. It has here before us found that wonderful change, from comparative wealth, and public and private revenues, of agricultural and mineral lands, have uniformly followed all similar improvements—poorer counties rapidly becoming the richest and paying most revenue.—*Lex. Statesman.*

WHEN THE SO-CALLED Territorial Legislature of Kansas passed a law confining the right of suffrage there to citizens of the United States, the Democrats pointed to it triumphantly as a vindication of the party. They were, in fact, a vindication of the party, and an illustration of their beautiful theory of leaving the people of the Territory "perfectly free" to fix their domestic institutions in their own way. It seems, however, that they are not left "perfectly free." Judge Cato, the Democratic Judge of the District Court there, appointed by Mr. Pierce, has decided that it is contrary to the organic law of the Territory for the people to exercise the right of suffrage, other than those prescribed in the Kansas bill. The law confining the privilege of voting to citizens of the United States is, in his opinion, "an attempt to rob the foreigner of his elective franchise." This is a new phase of Democracy. A Democratic Judge in Kansas decides that aliens are entitled to exercise the elective franchise, and another Democratic Judge in the District of Columbia declares that foreigners ought to be allowed to vote in preference to native born citizens. We shall expect soon to hear it announced that none but foreigners are entitled to hold office in this country. This is foreign Democracy with vengeance. But to this end the Democratic party is rapidly tending.—*Lou. Jour.*

NOT SO VERY DUBIOUS AFTER ALL.—Daniel E. Sickles, who figured as Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of Legation in London, and is now one of the leading "national Democrats" of New York, said, in a late speech at Tammany Hall, that he never could make up his mind which party he disliked most, the Black Republicans or the Know Nothings; but, if he was ever reduced to the necessity of a choice between them, he would not hesitate to record his vote against the Know-Nothings! This will do pretty well for a state of uncertainty. We rather think that if Mr. Sickles could succeed in making up his mind and speaking it out he would record himself a downright Abolitionist. There can be no doubt of it. And Mr. Sickles is undoubtedly the fairest specimen of a "national Democrat" that New York or the North can present. Such are the men whom southern Democrats extol as the bulwark and last hope of the South.—*Lou. Jour.*

IT IS SAID THAT BLEEDING A partially blind horse at the nose, will restore him to sight—so much for the horse. To open a man's eyes you bleed him at the pocket.

Items by Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. Governor Walker, of Kansas, in the official dispatches recently received, says that on one point he has been grossly misrepresented, namely: As desiring every man should vote who happened to be in the Territory on the day of election, for the ratification of the Constitution. This, he remarks, would be desirable, if there were conclusive evidence that all such persons were actual bona fide settlers; but the only sufficient and usual proof of such a fact, would be some previous residence on this point, which is one of detail. He had never proposed to make suggestions to the convention, although when asked his opinion by members of that body, he had indicated a previous residence of three or six months, and that the same qualifications should be adopted in the constitution, in regard not only to that, but to all future elections; and in his judgment one or the other of these terms of residence will be adopted by the convention, from whom he anticipates a cordial co-operation. It is somewhat extraordinary, he adds, that while this accusation of letting every man vote who may happen to be in the Territory on the day of election has been preferred in the South, as indicating a desire, on my part, to let in Abolition interlopers to control the result. The Republicans of Kansas have drawn an entirely different conclusion, viz: That I designate in this manner to bring many thousands of Missourians into the Territory to decide the contest.

The President has by proclamation declared a treaty of friendship and commerce between the United States and Persia, of binding force, in addition to ambassadors or diplomatic agents near each government. It provides for Persian consuls at Washington, New Orleans and New York, and U. S. consuls at Teheran, Bender, Bushire and Turis. The treaty to continue in force for ten years.

JOHN HARTY was appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Western agency, Vice George Cummings. On the assembly of Congress Frederick P. Stanton, Secretary of State of Kansas, will succeed him.

JOHN HOLT, of Kentucky, to day was tendered in appointment of commissioner of patents, but declined.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.

S. BRONSON, Jr., formerly Cashier of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, of this city, was arrested in St. Paul on Sunday, at the instance of Mr. Woodward, President of the Chicago branch of the Bank.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.

Peter Cooper, President of the American and Newfoundland Telegraph Companies has tendered the free use of the wires to the press on the arrival of the cable at Newfoundland, for the transmission of any communication thereto.

DEQUAR, Aug. 20.

Hostilities have again broken out between the Sioux and Chippewas. On the 1st inst., a band of Chippewas attacked a detached party of Sioux near Caxtoxiars, and took thirty scalps, then retreated down the Red river.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.

The General Land Office to day decided against the pre-emption claim of a colored man to 360 acres of land in Wisconsin, taking the ground of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, that a free negro of the African race, whose ancestors were brought to this country and sold as slaves, is not a citizen within the meaning of the Constitution of the United States. This decision of the Land Office applies to the other similar cases pending.

ST. PAUL, MINN., Aug. 21.

The Democratic Convention to day passed a resolution to appoint a committee to confer with the Republicans for the purpose of the submission of but one Constitution to the people.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.

J. O. BRAYMAN, editor of the Democrat, was arrested this morning on a charge of robbing the postoffice drawer of money. Letters were found in his possession. He waived an examination and was held to bail in \$9,000.

POLITICS MAKES STRANGE BED FELLOWS.—The Republican candidate for Governor of California is Edward Stanley. He is a North Carolinian, and we are reminded by the N. Y. Herald that in the red hot hellfire Congress of 1846, when John Van Buren administered the most prominent and terrible Southern Whigs in the House were Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, and Edward Stanley, of North Carolina. Where are they now? Wise is the Democratic Governor of Virginia—the Southern Achilles of the Democratic party—and as such the special party champion among his numerous admirers for the next Presidency. On the other hand, Edward Stanley, having joined the general exodus some six years ago of decayed politicians to California, has turned up in that country of wonderful things the republican candidate for Governor—a Southern man with Northern principles, in opposition to John B. Weller, a Northern man with Southern principles. Thus, from the time that Major Bots slept under the same blanket with Captain Tyler, we have had the most curious re-mixing of Americans among our prominent politicians, in all directions. But should Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, be elected by the republican party Governor of California, it will be an individual and a popular revolution only surpassed by the election of a son of Henry Clay to Congress as a Democrat from the Ash and Sulphur States. These are the ups and downs of politics.—*Nashville Banner.*

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY.—We have just been informed as to some of the trickery resorted to by the Democracy in this county to secure the election of their candidates in the recent contest. In this county one Democrat and one American were appointed Judges at each of the election precincts. On the morning of the election, however, very early, a Democrat was substituted for the American Judge of the Wayne Sulphur precinct, and when the latter made his appearance, about 6 o'clock, for the purpose of performing his duty fairly and legally, he found that all doubtful and illegal votes had been polled, in consequence of which, Mr. Brooks, the American Judge, permitted them to have full charge of the polls during the whole day. It was by such means as this that Democracy succeeded. If there are any persons attached to an office secured by such means as this, they are welcome to them all so far as we are concerned. We would rather see the American party defeated, than see their stoop to such unfairness.—*Georgetown Journal.*

STATE AFFAIRS OF WISCONSIN IN A ROW.—The Madison papers contain a communication from Attorney General Smith and Treasurer Keuhn, of the Board of School Land Commissioners, in which it appears that a regular row occurred at the swampy lands, at Chilton. H. C. Hobart seems to have been the instigator, and an Irishman named Malone the instrument of carrying out the disturbance. After the close of the sales, and while the purchase money was being received, Malone blocked up the door to prevent purchasers from paying. He was remonstrated with to no purpose, and Mr. Keuhn then attempted to show him his side, whereupon he struck at Keuhn, and Smith immediately struck Malone once or twice in the face. The money was suddenly scraped from the table by the Treasurer, and the Commissioners retreated from the gathering mob to the basement of the house.

D. Van Valkenburg, and Wm. Glover, of Manitowoc, have assured the Commissioners that they could rely upon the assistance of forty persons from the adjoining counties to keep the mob in check, whereupon they hastily closed up their business, and left for Fond du Lac. Hobart's indignation seems to have been based upon the supposition that speculators were there to overbid actual settlers on the sale of the lands; but it seems that the only opposition to an actual settler was by Hobart himself who over bid a poor Norwegian, and purchased his land from under him.

DIED. In this city on Saturday, 22d inst., Mary Bart, child of Dr. J. M. Mills, aged three years, ten months, and three days.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Frankfort High School.
The next (14) session of this School will open on the 14th day of September next.
A limited number of pupils received.
The course of study includes a preparation for the Sophomore class in College, and a thorough acquaintance with the theory and practice of Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering in all its branches.
Term session of 20 weeks:
Board and Tuition, \$50
Tuition alone, \$20
No deduction for absence,
E. A. GRANT, Principal.
Aug. 24, 1857.—w&twlm.

Kentucky State Agricultural Society.
Mr. T. P. A. Biss having resigned his office of Recording Secretary of the Society, all communications intended for that officer will in future be addressed to R. W. Scott, Frankfort, Ky.
BRUTUS J. CLAY, Pres't
Aug. 19, 1857.—4c
THE SCHOOL AT BECK RUN will commence on Monday the 10th of August, for two terms of five months each. Terms reasonable. Deduction made for protracted sickness.
Aug. 5—4w.

St. Ann's Hall.
A family school for twenty boarding pupils, (the Rev. R. McMURDO, Principal, assisted by competent instructors in every department,) will open on the first of September, on the place in South Frankfort where Mr. Fall's popular seminary was formerly conducted.
A few day scholars will be admitted.
August 3—1m.

Deafness and Diseases of the Ear are cured with unbounded success by the successful Dr. Jones, of Phila., Pa. He is practicing at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where he will remain a few days longer.

Stammering and Impediments of speech of all kinds cured without pain, on scientific principles, in from one to three hours by Dr. Jones of Phila. He never fails and requires no pay till his patient can talk and read without an impediment.
Artificial Eyes inserted without operation which move and appear as perfect as natural. Dr. Jones can suit any case whether the eye be partly or wholly out—warrants every eye to move and appear as stated. His eyes are the only ones in the world that will move as the natural eye.

Chronic Diseases of all kinds treated with a success hitherto unknown. Persons suffering from the effects of mercury and diseases of the kidneys will do well to call on Dr. Jones at the Galt House, Louisville—where he will remain for about a month longer. Persons that are afflicted with deafness and cannot come to Dr. Jones, can by giving a full description of their case and enclosing from \$15 to \$30 (\$15 if it is not of long standing) will have all sent necessary to cure them, and if it costs more than the above they can pay it after the cure is effected. What is required can be sent by mail. [July 29—1m.]

NOTICE.
WE are now receiving and opening a new stock of
Boots, Shoes, Books & Stationery,
And the latest style of
MEN AND BOYS HATS,
Which we offer for sale as low as they can be bought in any retail market.
We return our thanks to all our patrons for past favors and would be pleased to see them at our old stand.
July 29, 1857.—1f.
MORRIS & HAMPTON.

Just Received
At Blackburn's, a large and handsome assortment of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, and Varieties. He will offer good bargains as any contemporary; and respectfully invites the public to examine his Stock of Goods.
R. W. BLACKBURN.
March 11th, 1857—1f.

Youngbloods Coal.
13,000 BUSHELLS, just received and for sale by
July 1.—1f.
R. C. STEELE & CO.

Special Notice.
We are requested to state that Rev. CADWALLADER LEWIS will preach regularly at the BECK RUN CHURCH on the Sabbath after the 1st Saturday in each month.
June 8, 1857—1f.

Blank Negotiable Notes.
BLANK NEGOTIABLE NOTES which can be used for any Bank in Kentucky. For sale at this Office.
July 24th, 1857.

The 17th Vol. B. Monroe's Reports,
Just published and for sale at this office, price \$5. It can be sent by mail to any one sending the price of the book and 48 cents in postage stamps to pay the postage on it.
June 29, 1857—1f.

Dr. JONES, of Philadelphia, who so successfully cures impediments of speech, deafness, chronic diseases and inserts artificial eyes, has again resumed his practice at the Galt House, Louisville, Ky., where he may be consulted for a few days longer.
[July 29—1m.]

Expedition for Liberia.
Free persons of color wishing to emigrate to Liberia, Africa, will apply to ALEX. M. COWAN, Frankfort, Ky. The ship will sail on Nov. 1, 1857. The expense of going to Liberia from Kentucky will be defrayed by the State appropriation to aid free blacks living in Kentucky to go to Liberia. The vessel will take other emigrants who have the liberty to go to Liberia.
May 11, 1857—6m.

JOHN SHILLITO & CO.
Nos. 101, 103 & 105 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI.

IMPORTERS OF DRY-GOODS & CARPETING!
Respectfully call the attention of their Customers and Purchasers generally to the opening of their New Store, on Monday, the 31st inst., with an extensive and varied assortment of

DRY-GOODS, CARPETING, FLOOR OIL CLOTH, &c.
Families, Merchants, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat Owners, and Strangers may depend upon finding the best class of goods, Wholesale and Retail, at prices as low as they can be purchased in the Eastern Cities.
Aug. 24, 1857.—w&twlm.

NEW GOODS!

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET.

J. B. LAMPTON,
Main Street, Frankfort, Kentucky,
HAVING declined going out of the Dry Goods business, would relate this thanks to the citizens of Frankfort and Franklin county for the very liberal patronage received from them, and would respectfully call attention to a splendid assortment of

NEW GOODS,
A PART OF WHICH HE HAS RECEIVED,
Which he will Sell at Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Or to his Customers, for they are all Prompt Pay, on time, until the first of January.

I WILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE NEW GOODS DURING THE SEASON.
Call and examine the Goods, for they are cheap and handsome.
Aug. 24, 1857.—1f.

Office City Council,
FRANKFORT, August 18, 1857.
ORDERED, That the property holders on the Westside of St. Clair street, between the Mobile Square, from the end of Dr. J. M. Mills' sidewalk to the corner of the street, be and they are hereby required to grade, pare and curb the sidewalk in front of their respective properties, under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the first day of November next.
By order of the Board:
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.
Attest: J. W. BATHWELL, City Clerk.
Aug. 25, 1857.—w&twlm.

REV. S. WILBUR'S SELECT ACADEMY,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will begin Monday, September 7, 1857.
The course of study will be the same as heretofore. Only a limited number of pupils will be received. Tuition invariably in advance.
No deduction made except for protracted illness.

REFERENCES.
The parents and guardians of those who have hitherto attended at this school.
For further particulars enquire of
Aug. 19, 1857.—3m.
S. WILBUR.

FRANKLIN GORIN.

A. M. GAZLAY.

GORIN & GAZLAY,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

REFERENCES.

Messrs. JAS. TRAVERS & CO.; GARVIN, BELL & CO.; McDOWELL, YOUNG & CO.; HUGHES & HETTINGER; LOW, WHITNEY, JAS. E. BARNES, ESQ.; HAYS, CRAIG & CO.; CARROLL, MOSE & TAYLOR; JAMES W. BARNES, ESQ.; CARMACK & HORSKIN; CROD & WHITE; ABRAHAM & RILEY; CROD & CO. [Aug. 17, 1857.—1f.]

High School for Young Ladies,
FRANKFORT, KY.

THE NEXT SESSION of this School will commence on the First Monday in September. All the branches of useful and elegant learning are embodied

